World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXIX No. 4 April, 1953

COLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HOWEVER SIGNIFICANT ARE THE CHANGES daily occurring on the world scene, we have in this country unfinished business that demands immediate attention. Several aspects of USA domestic policy have a direct bearing on our international relations.

First, the McCarren-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. We should feel gratified that President Eisenhower is reported to have directed sharply unfavorable criticism against the operations of the Act, and to have pressed for its amendment. Amendment of this act would not only be in accord with the President's campaign pledges. More important, such amendment could help to rectify the damage done to the international prestige of the United States when we enacted legislation perpetuating and even intensifying in our immigration policies those prejudices based on race or national origin.

Must we not now give urgent priority to so liberalizing our immigration legislation that it will neither jeopardize our relations with countries friendly to us nor outrage our basically democratic and humanitarian American heritage?

SECOND, THE PROPOSED BRICKER AMENDMENT to the Constitution (S.J. Res. 1). This amendment aims to limit our government's power to conclude treaties and Executive Agreements. The proposal has stimulated much controversy. Yet it is evident that the preponderance of those religious and other non-governmental organizations which are recognized consultants on international affairs with the Department of State and the US Mission to the UN, are strongly opposed to the proposed Constitutional amendment.

These opponents of the Bricker Resolution contend that the amendment would make it extremely difficult for our government to deal decisively and quickly with situations and emergencies arising in world affairs, and would probably reduce our ability to act jointly with other nations in halting aggression and in other matters designed to strengthen the free world. Moreover, the amendment would doubtless hamper our efforts to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for world peace and, most serious of all, would materially impede our full participation in various United Nations programs.

Third, the USA program of technical assistance. It is not clear at this time what the attitude of our government is with respect to its Point Four program. Despite the problems that have arisen in the various technical assistance programs, the record of achievement in this area is impressive.

We must never lose sight of a cardinal principle, namely, that only economic aid and technical assistance programs, given not as "hand-outs" but always to help people to help themselves, can prepare underdeveloped peoples to contribute to the growth of an authentically free world. As they attain both economic and social status, they will be fitted to help build a world society in which the dignity and freedom and security of the human person, considered both individually and collectively, are insured against assault. We should now re-assert our faith in and materially increase our support for the Point Four program.

THE CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES are, for the most part, on record regarding these three issues. The question now is: Will the religious forces in this country activate in concrete ways what they are agreed upon in principle?

The religious forces in this country often do not recognize their own strength. They can have a determinative influence in getting the McCarran-Walter Act amended. They can firmly oppose the proposed Bricker Amendment which, if passed, could tie the hands of our government in international affairs. They can arouse their people to a more intelligent and concerted support for the United States program of technical assistance.

In the mid-twentieth century, every day seems to have its critical aspects in world affairs. We shall be able to act more responsibly on the international front after we conclude these three items of domestic unfinished business, each of which has a direct relation to our foreign policy.

The key approach to these three issues — the amendment of the McCarran-Walter Act, the defeat of the proposed Bricker Resolution, and intensified support for the USA technical assistance program — must be moral in character. Our religious forces must stand firmly in these days against a Machiavellian cynicism. We should underline the words of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., that *our international problems "must be dealt with on a moral basis" or "they will not be dealt with at all".*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

United Nations: Facts and Fallacies

In an effort to combat rising criticism against the United Nations, The Church Peace Union has issued an eight-page leaflet, *The United Nations: Facts and Fallacies.* The leaflet presents the major unjustified attacks being leveled against the United Nations and directly answers these attacks in brief, factual statements. The Church Peace Union feels that the large body of public opinion favoring the United Nations is not making itself heard. It is hoped that the leaflet will be distributed widely across the country and used in every way possible to counter the vociferous minority now attacking the UN. Up to 100 copies free of charge to churches and other voluntary organizations. Rates for larger orders.

Wisconsin United Nations Workshops

In cooperation with the Wisconsin Council of Churches and other organizations, The Church Peace Union and World Alliance will conduct a second series of United Nations Workshops in Wisconsin from April 27-30. The four workshops, regional in character, will be carried on in the general area around Wausau, in the northern part of the state. These workshops are designed for clergymen and other community leaders, and aim to develop a more intelligent understanding of the United Nations System. Leaders who are trained in these workshops are expected to go back into their own community organizations and develop a live program on the purposes and achievements of the world organization.

Education for World Understanding

"The American Friends Service Committee is concerned about the growing antagonism toward education for world understanding in our public schools. For three hundred years the Quakers have tried to witness to the brotherhood of all men and the importance of educating our young people to live as responsible citizens in a world community.

"Now we find in our local communities that some of us, frightened by growing tensions between our country and Russia, seem willing to sacrifice our very opportunities for understanding the source of our fears and solving the problems that give rise to them. Some of us would discourage the idea of world friendship, disband clubs which study the United Nations, and discontinue school projects which use materials from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Others would limit the availability of books, magazines, and visual aids which give information about world affairs.

"We wish to commend those teachers, school administrators, members of school boards and other citizens who help our children study the strengths and weaknesses of the UN. We call attention to the importance of free and ready access to all books, magazines, and educational materials whose statements of fact, figures, and opinion can help us know the crises of our day.

"Our children have the right to know the world they live in — all of it. Because we love them, because we love the country they will govern some day, we want them to see the path which holds the highest promise of leading to world understanding and to peace."

This statement has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Atkinson to Visit West Coast

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of The Church Peace Union, is making a trip to the Pacific Coast early in April where he will spend three weeks in fulfilling a number of speaking engagements in Los Angeles and vicinity, and also in San Francisco and the Bay district. He expects to preach in Fortuna where he began his ministry as a Methodist clergyman.

The Churches and the United Nations

An excellent pamphlet has just been issued under this title by the National Council of Churches. The pamphlet was written by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, and is one of the best available statements on the churches responsibility to understand, support and strengthen the United Nations. Copies (15 cents each) are obtainable at the National Council, 120 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

United Nations Interne Program

Twenty-five Interne posts in the UN Secretariat will be available this year to students of member countries of the United Nations. The program, held from July 10 to September 4, is open to graduate students and students in the final year of their degree courses from 20 to 30 years old. Selection of applicants for the program is made by the UN Interne Selection Board on the basis of individual qualifications and geographical distribution. The interneships carry a value of $300, which will cover most expenses of internes while in this country. Internes will be assigned to posts coinciding with their interests and experience in almost all sections of the Secretariat. The purpose of the program is to provide students interested in international affairs with a working study of the UN organization. At the same time, it is hoped that personal contacts and travel involved will contribute to greater international understanding of the participants.

FACTA NON VERBA

BENJAMIN A. COHEN

In many fields of human endeavor there appears a tendency to stress the verbal rather than the substantive. Nowhere has such an erroneous approach been so evident as with regard to international affairs and, more precisely, the United Nations and related Specialized Agencies.

The fact that neither the Charter of San Francisco nor the constitutions of UNESCO and other Specialized Agencies, contain any specific mention of God — neither does the Constitution of the United States of America — has been misused to brand the organization as atheistic. As additional evidence of such alleged godlessness some people mention the absence of public prayers at meetings.

No intergovernmental worldwide organization can subscribe to an exclusive individual religious dogma; it must, out of respect for the sanctity of individual conscience, take a completely a-religious, non-sectarian attitude. This does not exclude, obviously, the practice by every nation and every individual of a personal religion. This fundamental right has been fully recognized in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the holding of a minute's silent meditation or prayer at the opening and the closing meetings of a General Assembly Session.

A temporary Meditation Room, which many people use, is available at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

BASIC UNITED NATIONS AIMS

But the most effective answer to the unwarranted charge can be found in the very aims and activities of the United Nations. They are directed to preserve future generations of human beings from the scourge of war; to promote their enjoyment of fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; to advance social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and in promoting and encouraging respect for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Through the rapid processes of communication, knowledge of these aims and activities has reached hundreds of millions of human beings living under the conviction that their destitution, their sickness, and their ignorance were part of a foreordained pattern of things. They have heard that through the United Nations science and technology are being placed at the disposal of those peoples who wish to help themselves towards a better future, and their requests for help are growing in number and urgency.

BASIC BELIEF AND PRACTICAL ACTION

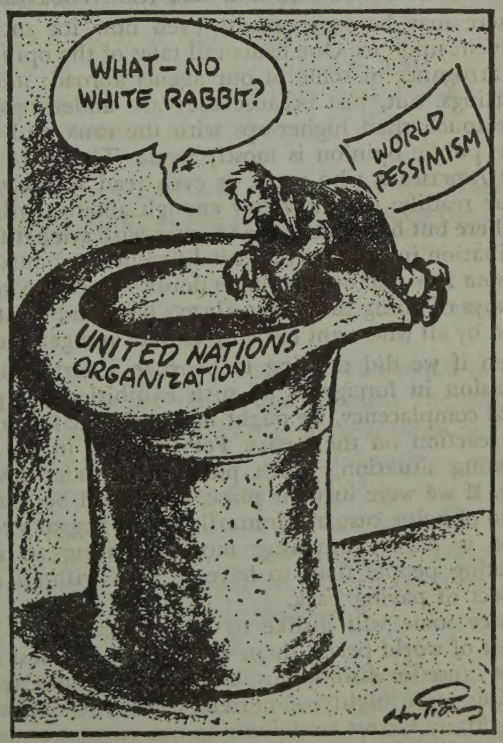
This enlightened global effort to assist in the promotion of individual and collective well-being translates into practical action the basic belief that all men are brothers under the common fatherhood of God.

These very aims are shared by all ethical religions, which ought therefore to devote their endeavors to achieve them so that man may rise above his shortcomings while growing into greater godliness.

The United Nations is thus doing what religions consider pleasing to God, and therefore deserves the active support and endorsement of every religious body in the world.

In this respect actions are more meaningful than words: *Facta non verba.*

— THE HON. BENJAMIN A. COHEN *is Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, the United Nations.*



— HUTTON in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

Designed for brains — not magic

ON A CERTAIN CONDESCENSION IN AMERICANS

RUSSELL HENRY STAFFORD

By force of circumstances, in sequel to World War II, the main weight of the responsibility for restoring Western Europe, sponsoring nations newly freed in Asia and Africa, and supporting the cause of human rights against menace of aggression by the Russian dictatorship and the bloc it controls, has fallen upon the shoulders of the United States. For a long time to come American actions and attitudes must shape human events.

Thus far, American actions have left little to be desired. We are giving money and commodities and lending men almost without stint to our good neighbors everywhere to help them get on their feet and hold their own. It is unlikely that we shall be turned aside from this course. Even isolationists can see that we cannot lay down what we have had to take up, without collapsing with the rest in a general wreck.

We must bear it in mind, however, that attitudes count for at least as much as actions. If we Americans proceed with the present policy simply from self-interest, pulling other countries' chestnuts out of the fire lest our own too be burnt, helping other nations to their feet because we need customers, we will be doing just what cynics everywhere are expecting of us. They will do all they can to persuade their fellow citizens, not indeed to bite our hand while it is feeding them, but to despise and hate us, while they wait for a chance to turn the tables. That spirit would not be healthful for world order.

AMERICAN ARROGANCE AND SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS

There may be some excuse even now for such a judgment upon us. One hears tall tales of the opinionated arrogance of some of our agents abroad; mostly underlings, but, just because they are underlings, in closer touch than higher-ups with the rank and file, where public opinion is mostly made. There are not many Americans who speak or even read any foreign tongue readily; or who know enough about anything anywhere but here to be able to enter with sympathetic imagination into points of view different from ours; or to whom it would ever occur to doubt but that American ways of doing things are always best, and must be copied by all who want to be up to date and get ahead.

Even if we did nothing to provoke a certain condescension in foreigners by such exhibitions of provincial complacency, we ought not be shocked at some such reaction on their part. For they are in an embarrassing situation, which puts them under severe strain. If we were in their place, we should be resentful too of being cast involuntarily in the beggar's role. There is hardly anything more irritating to self-respecting people than to have to take without any prospect of paying back.

Hence some will dislike us without cause. In the interest of world peace, then, we must do our best not to give cause for disliking us. Especially, we must avoid thinking more highly of ourselves than we ought to think. Many factors contribute to our current temptation to self-righteousness. Until the last two or three decades almost no Europeans have come to our shores since the seventeenth century except underprivileged immigrants, hoping to carve out a fortune, but beginning as unskilled laborers. It was a scandal to me, the first time I landed in Britain, to be described on the declaration as an alien immigrant. To us that term still means, from long habit, something virtually subhuman. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that in teaching history our schools have focussed attention, with so little perspective, upon this young American venture of ours; and that their language teaching has been so desultory and derisory that most of us are illiterate in all but American English. Until lately there has been everything to make us forget that all Americans except the Indians are of immigrant stock, and to encourage us in the assumption that Europe has nothing to offer but scenery and antiques.

SYMPATHIES COMMENSURATE WITH OUR IDEALS

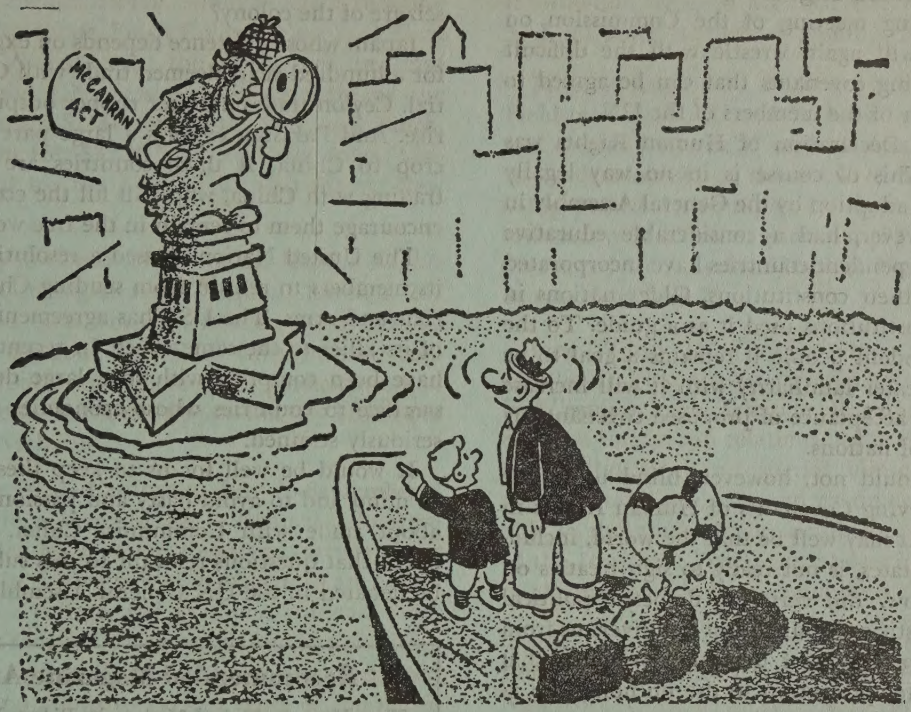
We cannot safely continue in that frame of mind. If out of today's tense muddle anything better is to come than spitefulness and ructions, we must wake up to the fact that in most areas of human concern Europe is still abreast of us, while in some she is ahead. For the moment Europe is poor; but poverty is no disgrace. It is no more true that the poor are poor because they deserve to be, than it is that the rich are rich because they deserve to be. Socrates, Jesus, Wesley, Lincoln were all poor men. We must read more and better books, in broader fields; and we must make friends with intelligent Europeans among us, so as to see how they see the world; or else our untutored conceit may sweep us on from being the Romans of the twentieth century to become the Nazis of the twenty-first, while from a symbol of human aspiration the very name American may be changed into a stench in the nostrils of the humane.

These are hard sayings. But I believe they are true; and honest men face the truth, even when it hurts. America must be brought to realize that her new-found dominance is no tribute to worth, but a result of historic trends which we did not originate; and that it is up to us to decide whether it shall be glorious or lamentable for mankind. It will be lamentable, if we exercise this suzerainty in the spirit of overbearing overlords. It can be glorious, provided we will accept it as a challenge to acquire insights and sympathies commensurate with the ideal of a free world which we profess.

Where shall we start? In the churches and synagogues, I think. For despite counterdrags it is still organized religion that sets the norms for American conscience and behavior. If our pulpits will preach vigorous thoughtfulness, and our parishes will stretch their programs to sponsor fresh study of all that is implied in that glib phrase we so often use as an incantation, the brotherhood of man; if we can be led to substitute respect and admiration for pride and scorn towards other peoples, then in ages to come the world may yet praise God that in the mid-twentieth century He permitted the United States to get the upper hand throughout the earth.

— DR. STAFFORD, *a trustee of The Church Peace Union, is president of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.*

FOCUS *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



Is that the famous Statue of Liberty? — GRAHAM in *The Arkansas Gazette*

McCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

—"The New Colossus" by EMMA LAZARUS, *which appears at the base of the Statue of Liberty.*

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The arguments against it [McCarren-Walter Immigration Act] generally, and as it is written into the Act of 1952, are that it embodies principles inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States, and the institutions of government which have made our nation strong and great and the hope of free peoples everywhere. . . .

The national origins quota system is criticized on the ground that it is based on a concept of biologically distinct races, and also on the theory that some races are superior to others. The Act of 1952, it was said, promotes a claim of Nordic supremacy, discriminates in favor of the nations of Western and Northern Europe, especially Great Britain and Ireland, and against the nations of Southern and Eastern Europe, the Near East and Asia.

It was argued that laws which deny the inherent dignity and worth of the individual, which deny the equality of man, and which embody discriminations based on race, creed, color, and national origin have no place on our statute books, and are a denial of all we profess to be and believe.

Such laws, it was contended, are detrimental to our foreign policies, are the source of much antagonism and bitterness against us, impair our relationships with other nations, and leave us prey to damaging propaganda by those who promote an ideology that would substitute a police state for individual freedoms.

— *From the report,* Whom Shall We Welcome, *issued by The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.*

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We must strike from our own statute books any legislation concerning immigration that implies the blasphemy against democracy that only certain groups of Europeans are welcome on American shores.

— DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, *at the Alfred E. Smith dinner, October* 16, 1952, *New York City.*

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Covenant of Human Rights

The forthcoming meeting of the Commission on Human Rights will again wrestle with the difficult problem of drafting covenants that can be agreed to by a large number of the members of the UN.

Drawing up a Declaration of Human Rights was much simpler. This of course is in no way legally binding. Since its adoption by the General Assembly in 1948 it has, however, had a considerable educative effect. Newly independent countries have incorporated its principles in their constitutions. Older nations in revising their constitutions used it as a guide. To the millions of dependent people it remains a goal to be striven for. A greater familiarity with it will increase the likelihood of acceptance of proposed covenants by a large number of nations.

These facts should not, however, blind us to the importance of having Covenants of Human Rights in the near future. It may well be that the world, including the United States, is not ready to sign treaties on human rights now. But certainly domestic political timing and legalistic quibbling must not divert us from supporting the principle of drafting covenants that will some day offer protection to the millions who as yet enjoy so few rights and privileges.

Trade with China

Much misunderstanding exists concerning trade with Communist China. Since there is ignorance there is widespread suspicion of some of the nations of the free world, particularly Britain. There has been some sentiment for a total blockade of the China coast. But this has several disadvantages. First of all there is the question of how a tight blockade could be enforced on the long coast line. Secondly, such a move might well broaden the action in Korea into a major war. Thirdly, there is a serious question as to how crippling a blockade might be to Communist China. Two-thirds of China's trade is with the Soviet bloc, according to the British weekly, *The Economist*. The greatest portion is overland trade and is therefore invulnerable to naval blockade.

There is another more complex angle to a China blockade. Four non-communist countries have a major stake in Chinese trade: Great Britain, Japan, Pakistan and Ceylon. The Crown Colony, Hong Kong, is one of the last of Britain's overseas possessions. It imports virtually all its food from the Chinese mainland. One-fifth of its trade is with China. A complete blockade would put a huge financial and logistic strain on Britain, which presumably would have the task of keeping the over-crowded colony alive. It would also reduce the value of Hong Kong as a free world listening post, the only one available at such close proximity to China. Might not a blockade precipitate Chinese seizure of the colony?

Japan, whose existence depends on export trade, has for a hundred years deemed trade with China as essential. Ceylon trades half her rubber output for Chinese rice. And Pakistan exports a large part of her cotton crop to China. If these countries are cut off from trading with China, who will fill the economic gap to encourage them to remain in the free world orbit?

The United Nations passed a resolution calling for its members to refrain from sending China war materials and arms. The USA has agreements with several of its allies to the same effect. In recent months these have been complied with to a large degree, at some sacrifice to countries whose economies are at present seriously strained.

It would be well for us to keep these facts clearly in mind and to avoid hasty and passionate judgments about trade with Communist China. It should be noted that questions relevant to this subject will soon be debated in the UN General Assembly.

Recommended Magazine Articles

They Hate the United Nations by D'Arcy Van Bokkelen. (*United Nations World*, March 1953.)
An account of some of the "hate" groups which presently seek to vilify and undermine the United Nations.

The World and Formosa by M. Searle Bates. (*Christianity and Crisis*, March 2, 1953.)
Dr. Bates' thesis is: "We have reached the time for collaborative thinking on an international scale, with no less an objective than over-all policy for the free world."

The Bricker Amendment. (*America*, March 7, 1953.)
A brief, trenchant editorial which maintains that no adequate answer has yet been given to the argument of Acting Secretary of State David K. Bruce that the Bricker Resolution would "alter the basic structure of this Government".

Russia and the West by Arnold J. Toynbee. (*Harper's*, March 1953.)
Professor Toynbee interprets the impact, during the past several centuries, of the West upon the world. This essay will form part of a small book, *The World and The West*, to be published by Oxford this spring.

Point Four in India by Chester Bowles. (*News Bulletin*, Institute of International Education, February 1953.)
A searching interpretation of the USA Technical Assistance program in India. With this article it will be valuable to read, in this same issue, the brief essay by Wendy Hall entitled "Technical Cooperation Aspects of the Colombo Plan".

Voice of America. (*The Commonweal*, March 13, 1953.)
An excellent editorial on the McCarthy investigation of the Voice of America.

Education and the Free-Mind Principle by A. Powell Davies. (*New Republic*, March 9, 1953.)
This forthright article cogently defends the right of dissent as a basic principle of authentic American democracy.

Nationalism and Raw Materials by Edward S. Mason. (*Atlantic*, March 1953.)
A careful analysis of a vitally important subject.

SUMMER INSTITUTES ON WORLD AFFAIRS

June 14-20. *Eighth Annual Intercollegiate Institute on the United Nations,* Finch College, New York City. To acquaint students with the work, structure and problems of the UN. Sessions will be held at the United Nations, US Mission to the UN and Finch. $10 registration fee; $32.50 for board and room. Collegiate Council for the UN, 45 E. 65th Street, New York 21.

June 15-July 3. *Conducted Tour on Human Rights* sponsored by Congregational Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Leader, Dr. Galen R. Weaver. Starting from New York City the tour concludes in Nashville with three days' participation in the Race Relations Institute. Approximately $165 from New York to Nashville.

June 18-July 29 — California; July 26-September 4 — Colorado; July 4-August 10 — Denmark. *International Institutes in Human Relations,* arranged by Lisle Fellowship, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. For upper class college and graduate students from widest possible range of backgrounds and nationalities. Workshops in intercultural relations are alternated with group deputations to various types of communities. $150 plus travel. For Denmark, $500 round trip from New York and expense in unit.

June 21-July 11. *Summer Session of the National Training Laboratory in Group Development,* Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine. An experimental workshop in group relations. Open to persons working in group training, leadership or consultation. Sponsored by the National Education Association and Research Center for Group Dynamics at the University of Michigan. Laboratory fee, $150. Board and room about $40. Apply to 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

June 25-August 12. *Third Annual European Seminar of the Council for Social Action* (289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10). A study tour for speakers, writers and others interested in the religious, political and economic problems of Western Europe. Limited to 25. Countries visited will be Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Switzerland. Cost, approximately $1250.

June 27-July 11. *The Summer Institute for Social Progress,* Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York. (Formerly at Wellesley, Mass.) Theme: "Mobilizing Every Resource for Peace with Integrity." Open to men and women of all vocations, ages, and nationalities. Program will include lectures by outstanding leaders, discussion groups, round tables and recreational activities. About $8.00 a day. For complete information write to Mrs. Marion Van Valkenburgh, 32 Kent Place Boulevard, Summit, New Jersey.

June 28-August 8. *Encampment for Citizenship,* Fieldston School, Riverdale, New York City. For men and women between 17 and 23. Aim: to promote better understanding of the issues of our times and develop practical techniques for meeting obligations of citizenship in a democratic society. $200 for six weeks. Sponsored by American Ethical Union, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23.

June 29-July 11. *Tenth Annual Institute of Race Relations,* Fisk University, Nashville. Held on the Fisk campus, the Institute provides comprehensive study of intergroup relations, lectures by highly qualified authorities, and special clinic sessions. Credit toward under-graduate and graduate degrees is available to those submitting satisfactory summary reports of the Institute. Total cost, approximately $80. Open to all interested in human relations.

July 11-July16. *Fifth Annual Colgate University Conference on American Foreign Policy,* Hamilton, New York. Open to all interested citizens. Plenary sessions to be addressed by outstanding government and civic leaders. Discussion groups and round tables will explore all aspects of American foreign policy. $50 fee includes all expenses.

July 13-July 24. *Third United Nations Institute and Workshop,* New Jersey State Teachers College, Upper Montclair, N. J. For teachers, graduate students and the general public. Three points of credit for those completing workshop requirements. $15, no credit; $34.50, credit; plus $29 room and board.

August 15-30. *Shawnee Leadership Institute,* Elfin Lake Camp, Wallingford, Vermont. An inter-cultural camp for high school and college students. Lecturers and student round tables examine the current political, economic and social problems and the foundations for building international cooperation. Excellent recreational facilities. Among this year's lecture staff are Dr. Otto Klineberg of Columbia University, Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan of Dartmouth College, and Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont. $40 for one week, $75 for two-week session. Address inquiries to Dr. Carl H. Voss, 149 West 9th Street, Erie, Pa.

September. *Institute for Annual Review of United Nations Affairs,* New York University, New York City. For graduate students and adults working in world affairs or community UN activities. Exact dates to be set. Write Director of Program in UN and World Affairs, New York University, New York 3.

SUGGESTED READING

Moral Principles of Action ed. by Ruth Nanda Anshen. Harper. 720 pp. $7.50.

This volume aims to "point the way in which we can think of ourselves as members of a single world society on the basis of a *single ethical system,* while retaining cultural pluralism and individuality". A valuable and comprehensive, if somewhat uneven, symposium.

Lord Acton by Gertrude Himmelfarb. Chicago. 260 pp. $3.75.

This stimulating biography traces the development of thought in one of the 19th century's great historians.

Education and Liberty by James Bryant Conant. Harvard. 168 pp. $3.00.

A succinct survey of education in this country with a practical, sometimes radical, program for its improvement.

Free India in Asia by Werner Levi. University of Minnesota. 161 pp. $2.75.

A significant exploration of the effect, respectively, of Western and communist political and propaganda activities on the new Indian state.

Economic Planning for Peace by E. F. Penrose. Princeton. 384 pp. $7.50.

An excellent review and analysis of the broad economic problems that bar the way to peace. Both laymen and church leaders can profit from a study of the volume which has an essentially moral approach to international economics.

International Organization by L. Larry Leonard. McGraw-Hill. 630 pp. $6.00.

An excellent reference book which deals not only with the problems and structure of the UN but with the League and its international antecedents.

The Organizational Weapon by Philip Selznick. McGraw-Hill. 350 pp. $4.50.

A well documented and penetrating study of the methods of communists in obtaining control of unions, political parties, citizen organizations and governments.

The Missionary Story Hour compiled by Nina Millen. Friendship Press. 181 pp. $2.00.

A fine collection of short stories for young children between 5 and 10 years of age.

Facing the Future's Risks ed. by Lyman Bryson. Harper. 318 pp. $4.00.

A collection of thirteen lectures by competent American scholars, all dealing with the social and economic development of the United States in the two centuries between 1750 and 1950.

Asia Aflame by Ebed Van der Vlugt. Devin-Adair. 294 pp. $6.00.

A summary of the communist danger in Asia by a member of the MacArthur-Wedemeyer school of thought.

The Quaker Approach ed. by John Kavanaugh. Putnam. 243 pp. $4.00.

A symposium by leading Quakers which gives the essence of the Friends' approach to contemporary problems as well as an insight into the reason for their effectiveness.

Books Received

This I Believe ed. by Edward R. Murrow. Simon and Schuster. 200 pp. Paper, $1.00.

Freedom and History by Richard McKeon. Noonday. 95 pp. $2.50.

God's Order by John A. Mackay. Macmillian. 214 pp. $3.00.

World Horizons for Teachers by Leonard S. Kenworthy. Teachers College, Columbia University. 141 pp. $3.25.

Interracial Practices in the YMCA. Association Press. 48 pp. $1.00.

India: A Conflict of Cultures by Kewal Motwani. Nagpur University, India. 99 pp.

The Easter Story by Felix R. McKnight. Henry Holt. 31 pp. $2.50.

Campus Gods on Trial by Chad Walsh. Macmillan. 138 pp. $2.50.

What Present-Day Theologians Are Thinking by Daniel Day Williams. Harper. 158 pp. $2.00.

Latin America in the Cold War ed. by Walter M. Daniels. H. W. Wilson. 206 pp. $1.75.

Existentialism and Humanism by Karl Jaspers. Russell F. Moore Co. 102 pp. $3.50.

The Administration of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Operations. Brookings Institution. 380 pp. $1.00.

World Populations and Future Resources ed. by Paul K. Hatt. 262 pp. $3.50.

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